1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

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The Distention of the German Army.

When the German Parliament assented to a partial surrender of its power over the purse by fixing for many years ahead the sum to be annually expended on the army. the Government on its part was supposed to have assumed reciprocal obligations. Bind yourselves, so BISMARCK was understood to say, to give me so many hundred thousand men and I will promise not to ask for more. The bargain, however, turns out to have been one-sided, and irrevocable only on the part of the people's representatives. They cannot take back their gift, but they must not expect the other party to keep faith. Last spring, through the misgivings caused by the truenlent proceedings of BOULANGER, the Reichstag was led to authorize the enlargement of the active army by about ten per cent. Now, under the pressure of fresh rumors of war, the popular Assembly is called upon to sanction a new loan of \$70,000,000 for strengthening the Landwehr, or First Reserve, by the addition of a large fraction of the Landsturm, or Home Guard, which, under former laws, could not be required to serve beyond the frontiers of Germany. Nor is there any ionger any pretence of assurance that the tax of blood and money wrung from the German people has reached its utmost limit. Last year the Government explicitly declared that it would make no further requisitions on the score of national defence. Now, on the other hand, the Minister of War refuses to give any pledge of the sort. What is the meaning of all this? Why is

Germany to be transformed into a vast camp, wherein not even old age will be exempted from service, hitherto reserved for men in the prime of life? What can these hurried and colossal preparations signify except a profound conviction in the mind of BISMARCK that war may break out at any hour, and that next time his country may have to fight not only for conquest but for existence? But why, it may be asked, does he need more soldiers now than would, as he asserted, amply suffice last spring? Are not the factors of the problem precisely the same? It is true that with perhaps one exception the factors are ostensibly identical, but they may have acquired different military values in the eyes of the Berlin War Office. The triple alliance remains unbroken, and as before, so now, Germany, Austria, and Italy would be arrayed on one side, while it is as probable as ever that no change of government could hold back France from siding with Russia on the other. About the attitude of England alone doubts are beginning to be entertained, but it is unlikely that BISMARCK ever placed much reliance on her aid.

Why, then, has BISMARCK changed his mind about his country's ability to hold her own without a further drain on her resources? Evidently he must think that last year he either underrated the power of his antagonists, or overrated the strength of his allies. He may even recognize mistakes in both particulars. It is certain that Russianotwithstanding the notorious weakness of her treasury, which has only avoided the semblance of a deficit by the suspension of its sinking fund-has shown herself able to place in the field on the confines of Posen and Galicia one of the largest armies ever massed in Europe, a force almost comparable to the Titanic musterings of 1870 and 1812. It is also acknowledged in Berlin that France possesses and has equipped all her soldiers with a gun far superior to any weapon with which the troops of Germany, Austria, or Italy have as yet been furnished. On the other hand, the tardy and imperfect measures taken by Austria to protect Galicia have made it pretty clear that her mobilizing machinery is not much more trustworthy than it was a year ago. Then as to Italy, the other ally of Germany, the quality of her troops, so gravely discredited in 1866, has yet to be demonstrated, and should she fall in Abyssinia, where England succeeded, her military utility would not be rated very high. So that, from a survey of the whole situa-

tion, the inference seems reasonable that BISMARCE aims to make Germany so strong that she would be able to defend herself, almost single-handed, against Russia and France, for a time at least long enough to permit her allies to be made available. But who knows whether her opponents will wait until her army is expanded to the desired proportions? That must be what BISMARCK has in view when, after saying, as the report runs, that he does not want war, and expects peace during the present twelvemonth, he ominously adds that such were his opinions in the beginning of 1870; yet war followed all the same.

A Specimen of Balfour's Work

One of the Irish members of Parliament now serving sentence in Tullamore jail is Mr. WILLIAM J. LANE, a merchant of Cork an old and highly respected citizen of that town, for many years a member of its Corporation, and at the time of his arrest the editor of the Cork Daily Herald.

A brief statement of the facts in Mr. LANE's case will enable all fair-minded Americans to judge for themselves how far the sympathies of liberty-loving people on this side of the Atlantic ought to go out toward the men and women whom BALFOUR and his brutal subordinates, backed by the English coercionists, are oppressing and outraging by every device which cruel ingenuity can suggest.

About a month ago a scandal that is now notorious was uncovered by Canon O'Ma-HONEY in a speech at the Cork Chamber of mmerce. He asserted that there was and had been for years in Cork a systematic cor-

ernment were involved. On December 28, three little girls, all under thirteen years of age, inmates of the Good Shepherd Convent, swore out information before the Mayor, charging Major Bonerts, Governor of the Cork County Jail, with criminal as-

Mr. LANE, as editor of the Cork Herald took up the case of the seduced children as a public duty, and vigorously sustained Canon O'MAHONEY in demanding a thorough investigation and impartial prosecution of the guilty person or persons.

But the prosecution of this Government official and influential member of the coercionist party in Ireland has been scanda lously evaded by the subordinates of Mr. BALFOUR. Twenty-one magistrates of the city, representing every creed and every shade of politics, called upon Capt. PLUNK-

ETT, the Divisional Magistrate, who appointed and paid by the British Government to investigate and punish crime of any kind in that district. The Cork magistrates urged Capt. PLUNKETT to do his duty. The Government official made a pretence of instituting an inquiry and then let the matter drop, offering one pre-text and another for his failure to act. There was apparently a determination on the part of the Government to cover up the inconvenient scandal. The indignation of the people of the town found expression in many ways; and, among others, in the articles which Mr. LANE printed in the Cork Daily Herald. It is affirmed on good authority that the Government authorities approached Mr. Lane with a view to obtaining the silence of his newspaper; and, finding him incorruptible and fearless, determined upon an-

other course. On Saturday morning, Jan. 7, the Cork Herald published an editorial article severely, but in measured language, reflecting upon Capt. PLUNKETT for his failure to do his duty in the matter of the depositions of the little girls. It also printed an interview with Canon O'MAHONEY, in which that respected ecclesiastic boldly declared his opinion of Capt. PLUNKETT's inaction, and denounced Major ROBERTS by name. In the same issue of the Herald, Mr. LANE published an interview with Mr. W. A. COOTE, the Secretary of the National Vigilance Association, who had gone to Cork to investigate the cases of the child victims. Altogether it was a displeasing number to the BALFOUR people.

That night Mr. LANE was arrested by a Government detective while on his way home from his office. He had been dogged all day by the police spies, and the time of his arrest was apparently chosen with a view to subjecting him to the greatest possible annoyance, and to provoking, if possible, a public disturbance. The pretext upon which he was arrested was the charge of advocating the Nationalist plan of campaign in a speech delivered at Watergrasshill on Dec. 4, or about five weeks before the warrant was issued. Upon this trumped-up charge, one of the most judicious and moderate of the Nationalist leaders in the South of Ireland has been arrested, tried, convicted, and railroaded to Tullamore like a common felon, to punish him for doing his duty as a journalist and as a man. "We are fully convinced," says a resolution unanimously adopted by the Cork Corporation, "that it was not for the alleged speech he was arrested, but for the purpose of punishing him for exposing what are now known

as the city scandals." This is a good illustration of the way in which the Right Hon. J. A. BALFOUR, M. P., and his subordinates are using for purposes of oppression and personal revenge the extraordinary power put into their hands by the infamous Coercion act.

The Fifth Avenue Omnibuses.

The directors of the Fifth avenue omnibus company have unanimously voted to run their vehicles on Sunday, in order to test the demand for the additional service.

That is a very fair and reasonable conclusion, for the decision of the question as to whether the omnibuses shall be run or not is practically left to the public themselves. If the Sunday business is not profitable, the company will, of course, discontinue the service on that day; and if it is profitable, the extent to which the omnibuses are used will prove that the public demands them.

Of course the directors could not be expected, as sensible men, to pay any heed to the petition against the running of the omnibuses on Sunday, which was signed by clergymen and others to the number of two or three hundred.

These petitioners based their opposition on the ground that Fifth avenue is "peculiarly a street of churches and homes," and that as "the last considerable thoroughfare of the city thus held free from the encroachments of public transportation on the Sabbath day," it ought not now to be disturbed by Sunday omnibuses. But, as a matter of fact, the Fifth avenue does not contain so many churches as are found in other avenues, and throughout a large part of its length it is rapidly passing from a street of private residences into a street of shops and hotels. There is, for instance, no reason for forbidding Sunday omnibuses on the Fifth avenue that does not even more strongly apply to the horse cars on Madison avenue, which is much better entitled to be called "peculiarly

a street of churches and homes. The petitioners, too, could not consistently oppose Sunday omnibuses on religious grounds, for the great majority of them are accustomed to drive to church themselves in their private carriages, and the number of these is so great that the omnibuses are few in comparison. In fact, there is no thoroughfare in the town through which there is so much Sunday driving as may be seen on the Fifth avenue. Besides the people going to and from church in their carriages, multitudes of others are driving to the Park or returning from it. On Sunday afternoons the street is crowded with vehicles, and nowhere else in town are the Sabbatarian requirements as to the observance of the Lord's

day so much and so generally disregarded. The petitioners against the running of the Fifth avenue omnibuses on Sunday have therefore not a leg to stand upon, and the company very justly turn over to the public the decision of the question whether the service should be permanently provided.

The Fisheries.

The demand made by Congressman HENRY CABOT LODGE, in the North American Review. for retaliation instead of arbitration as the mode of settling the fisheries dispute, is direct and uncompromising. Having described the seizures, detentions, finings, and expulsions of American fishing vessels by Dominion cruisers in Dominion ports, Mr. Longs puts this question:

"What is the remedy for such a discraceful state of things? The country, speaking through the last Con-gress, said 'Betsliste;' and a resolution was passed grees, said 'hetaliate;' and a resolution was passed authorizing the President to classed our ports to Canadian ressels. This was the obvious proper, and dignified course but the resolution has remained a dead letter. The Administration having seen a treaty rejected almost unanimously by the Senate, and having watched these outrages in slience and learned the opinion of the country, has now embarked on a commission to arbitrate, which nobody wanted and nobody believes in."

ceptible of arbitration," at least at the present stage of affairs.

"No man of courage and self-respect agrees to leave it to arbitrators to determine whether his neighbor can roll him in the gatter, if he is so minded, nor does he call in his friends to make a treaty with an opponent who has caught him by the throat. On the contrary, he retaliates sharply and effectively, and when the normal equilibrium is restored he is ready for arbitration, and not before. The Administration nead like John anot before. The Administration 'peak like John afreams, unpregnant of their cause, and can say nothing when even political expediency would seem to render such a weak attitude utterly undesirable. We have made our blunders in the past, like other people, but never before have we needlessly and feebly succumbed to the menaces and attacks of a British province."

Mr. Longe also advocates the policy of retaliation because the purpose and result of the Canadian measures are to cripple the New England fishery interests. On this point he quotes Gen. Cogswell, who represents the

Gloucester district in Congress: "That Great Britain pursues her present policy as of right. I have too much respect for her intelligence to be-lieve; that she pursues it in order that she may build up the fishing industry in her own provinces; that she pur sues it in order to force her fish into our ports free of ecraits for her navy, by which, she proudly boasts Britannia rules the waves. I most certainly believe. She pursues it, too, in violation of our sacred rights."

But, after all, these lashings of the President in which Gen. Cogswell, Mr. Lodge, and others indulge upon the stump and in the pages of magazines, as yet find no counterpart from them or anybody else on the floor of Congress. Who yet has offered a resolution of inquiry as to why the fishery policy indicated by Congress has not been carried out? The Shipping bill, passed year before last, provided for this same policy of retaliation, yet when Congress met last winter, and found the remedy which had thus been put into the President's hands still unused by him, it made no inquiries whatever why this was so. It did proceed, indeed, to still more strongly express its views in favor of retaliation, but under those circumstances Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. BAYARD were at full liberty to ignore it. The President pursues the policy which best commends itself to his judgment, and Congress acquiesces. Articles in magazines and complaining letters do not count.

Morals Among the Colored People.

A writer in the quarterly magazine of our colored people combats with a good deal of natural resentment the common assertion that they are more immoral than the rest of the community. His argument at the beginning is rather quaint, being to the effect that, as nobody "now dares affirm that ADAM and his generation were negroes," the fall of man cannot be attributed to that race.

Then he proceeds to run through Scriptural history for the purpose of showing that the wickedness punished by the flood, the moral degradation of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the licentiousness of the period before CHRIST, are all described as occurring among other than negroes. At least, so he concludes from his devout reading of the Holy Book. The Greeks and Romans, too, were very wicked, as he finds from his study of profane history, and he has looked in vain to find any like record of negro immorality in ancient times; and in recent times "the almost innumerable scandals in high life in Europe and in our own country "cannot, as he truly remarks, be traced to negroes.

If anybody chooses to find fault with this argument of the colored philosopher he may have good reason for doing so. We merely give it as a contribution to an interesting discussion. The philosopher might also be answered when, in defending the negro against the charge of thievish propensities, he concludes by saying triumphantly that the negro has never yet stolen a railroad, a bank, nor a Governmental position." But his point that the moral defects of the negroes, such as they are, come from slavery, as a natural consequence, is unquestionably a good one. He also is justified in indignantly repelling the charge that the colored people are more than ordinarily lazy, for, as he says, with comparatively few exceptions, they are all hard at work, and the "craving desire to ascertain the meaning of things," that is, for greater knowledge, is undoubtedly strong among them.

Another writer in a later number of the same magazine undertakes to follow up this al argument by adducing statistics to show that there is a vast amount of immorality among the whites, as he can easily do. He refers more particularly to the blacks as compared with the whitee of foreign birth. the two being about equal in numbers according to the last census, or 6,632,549 negroes and 6.679.943 whites. But while he gives figures as to the immorality in the countries from which the foreigners come, he does not set over against them the statistics of native negro immorality. Yet we shall not deny his conclusion that "white immorality is general, quite as much as black immorality."

There may be among the negroes a greater tendency to certain violations of the received moral code, due probably to slavery as much as to race, but, on the whole, they are a very amiable people, peaceable, industrious, and of a peculiarly happy temperament; and in their general moral behavior they are about up to the average of the rest of the community under similar circumstances. There is no part of it, too, more anxious than they for improvement, intellectual and moral, and whose advance in selfrespect and the respect of their neighbors has been so decided as that among the colored people of New York since emancipation gave stimulus to the ambition of their race.

The Unfallen Celling.

What a chance the Assemblymen of New York State have! The magnificently arched stone celling of their legislative chamber is considered by experts to be liable to drop at almost any moment. If it should fall, it would, as they say, gather the Assemblymen in. Some of them would go up and some would go down, but they would all leave us. The fall of this ceiling would not be like a district election. Their legislative careers might survive the one, but not the other. The collapse of the ceiling would lead them to the realins where strikers cease from troubling and ballots are at rest.

Hero's where the Assembly's great opportunity comes in. With the prospect of an early termination, not by adjournment, but by structural abolition, it can freely and without reserve abandon itself to the introduction, promotion, stimulation, and perfection of wise and patriotic legislation, and of that only; and if the crash comes, the members will go out amid the wreck of one of the greatest achievements of American architectural genius, leaving reputations which would long live in the mouth of the preacher advising young men to go into politics. And if after all their efforts the reiling should stay where it is, they would find that they hadn't done themselves any

When it comes to the point of wise law making, the Saturday half holiday delusion had better go first.

A correspondent in Savannah calls our attention to a statement published recently by ed contemporary, the Boston Globe. had been for years in Cork a systematic corruption of girls of tender age, and that persons and the British Govto this policy is that "there is nothing susto this policy is that "there is nothing sus-

fact is that the papers comprising the book called "The Federalist" were not written till after the present form of government of the United States had been provided. Instead of those papers having "partly caused the calling of that Convention." they followed it, and were wholly caused by the meeting and setion of the Convention. This correction is all the more important because the error to which it refers is contained in a series of ar-

ticles entitled "Young People's Political History of the United States," that are to be print-

ed all together in a volume designed to be

text book for young students and teachers. It is hard to see why any Democrat should object to the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER as a member of the National Committee. He is a wise and moderate vet fertile thinker, and a practical politician of great experience and energy. As to the quality of his Democracy there can be no question, and his liberality in contributing to campaign funds is distinguished. Mr. FLOWER was not elected on Thursday, but he would have made a most valuable member of the committee.

There is no gain without compensating loss, and no loss without compensating gain. For instance, Prohibitionists will be glad to learn that full wagons of beer have had to be abandoned in the snow drifts of Pennsylvania; and non-Prohibitionists will recognize without a murmur the gracious fact that the snow will keep the beer in good condition.

The gayety of nations is again eclipsed. CHAUNCEY DEPEW has a sore throat, and has been ordered by his physician to shut up for a few days. Why can't HENRY W. BLAIR get a sore throat that will impede the navigation of his eternal eloquence?

It is our duty and would, under more lenient climatical conditions, be our pleasure to congratulate that budding metropolis, St. Paul, upon the opening, with all conditions of blizzardous activity, of its 1888 ice palace. But there is a general feeling just at present that so many people have been freezing to death in the zero-cursed West that the ice palaces are rather a luxury than a necessity.

Our esteemed satellite the Moon will be seen under a cloud darkly this evening. It's rather an interesting fact that about the time our esteemed contemporary, THE EVENING Sun, gets out its extra to-day, the Moon extra will walk off with itself, completely phased.

Mr. FOUREAU of Algeria deserves to take high rank among those benefactors who cause two blades of grass to grow in place of one. With the aid of artesian wells he has reclaimed a barren tract on the edge of the Sahara, where 90,000 palm trees are thriving. Not content with the fame this achievement has brought him, he is now attempting an exploit that seems more foolhardy than commendable. Attended only by a few native servants, he has disappeared southward amid the Saharan wastes, on a visit to the flerce Touaregs, who have murdered so many travellers. About the time he started the body of young Palar reached France, marred by the spear thrusts with which the Touaregs ended his ambitious attempt to reach Timbuctoo. Founday desires to make a study of these fanatical nomads, who are chiefly distinguished for their extreme povorty and their fierce hatred of the white races and also to investigate the feasibility of extending a railroad through their country to the Soudan. He has a theory that the FLATTERS expedition, PALAT, Mme, TINNE, the Algerian priests, and other travellors whom the aregs have killed, were sacrifleed through their orance of the proper method of dealing with these desert wanderers. We shall hear before long of a successful trip or of another tragedy in the Sahara.

The Hon. JAY HUBBELL of Michigan, once an eminent Republican Collector, seems to be like the Republican party, a remnant-left, and not taken.

Life in the New South.

From the Athens Banner. There is a mud hole up town filled with rubber shoes. We are glad to see them filling up at last. From the Griffin News. Several pits of game chickens are being raised in and

From the Atlanta Constitution There was a runaway marriage in Atlanta Saturday her of the tride has five daughters, four of whom are married, three of whom have "run away" in order to do so, and two of whom, including the last, were married by Judge Tanner.

lown were returning from a visit to a residence in the auburbs a little harmiess rabbit ran out of the bushes and up to the feet of one of the young ladies. She was n ed, and made an effort to get away from it, but it persisted in keeping at her feet. She is charming enough to bring larger animals than rabbits to her feet.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

On Saturday last a countryman from Towns county arrived at the Commercial Hotel, in Athena, and asked for a room. He got one next to a New York drummer and early the next morning the drummer was awakened jet by the sickening odor of gas. On investigation, the gas n the countryman's room was found to be turned on The man, in the mean time, had left on an early train but before his departure he remarked to the porter that the air here wasn't as pure as the mountain air of Towns From the Atlanta Constitution

- and Ga, Jan. 23.—A short time since Mrs. Dowouist Episcopal Church, stepped into her yard and saw her pet Maitese cat playing with a huge snake. The cat is a very large one. The snake was colled to strike. Every time the serpent would strike at it with its wicked looking fangs, the cat would give it a vigorous slap on the side of its head and it would be withdrawn. This byplay continued for fully an hour, Mrs. Dowdell standing upon the steps watching the combat and fearing every moment to witness the death of her pet. At ast the cat pounced upon the snake and killed it. The Rev. Charles Smith, colored, called on us yesterday

and stated that our report in regard to his attempting to mother his wife a few days ago was incorrect, and that he wished to "make an amandment to it," which was that Mrs. Smith was subject to spasms, and that one of these had been the foundation of the report. Seeing that he still had something on his mind, we told him to proceed, and this is his story as well as we can recall it "You see dere was a nice young lady here, whose bus-ban' is dead, and anudder preacher and myseff was showing her some respects. He axed her to low him to

seert her to de hall one ebening, and she refuse. You see he was an old man. Den I axed her ef she would permit me de honor, and she say yes. So dat udder reacher he git jealous ob me, and when my wife hab de spasm he tell it around dat I was tryin' to am her. Het het he! De folks will laugh to-morrer when

Men Are Bigger Than They Used to He.

From Nature. I have measured a great many Roman coffins. and my average shows that the Roman could not have greatly exceeded 5 feet 5 inches. In taking measure-ments of ancient armor, I find that the English arisocracy have decidedly increased in average within 500 years.
I measured twenty-five inummiss in the British Mu-

cum as nearly as I could through the cases, making

stimate for wrapping, and I found the average heigh of males 61 inches, females 55 inches.

The mummy of the celebrated Cleopatra measures bout 54 inches, about the height of the present Euro pean girl of 13. The most ancient mommy of an Egyp-tian king yet discovered measured 52 inches.

Putting on the Price.

St. Louis swain (returning from the opera)-Well. Miss Shawsgarden did you enjoy the opera? Miss Shawsgarden.—Oh, very much indeed; but I think, Mr. Swahn that charging you 15 cents a pint for peanute was simply outrageous?

A Righteons Fine.

Magistrate (to prisoner)-You are charged with assaulting this man.

Prisoner—Yea your Honor. He called me a Mug-wanp, but I didn't thump him very hard.

Magistrate—Ten dollars for not thumping him harder.

We are indebted to the editor of the Exd'Halis for a map of Marsowah and the surrounding country, also for a map of Eastern Africa, showing the region for which the Italians and the Abyssinians are abo fight. The Eco likewise publishes a picture of the ba tie of Dogaii, fought a year ago last Wednesday, in which the overpowered Italians showed the most spice.

was called which matured the present form of | THE NEXT WAR BEXWEEN FRANCE AND | THE NEW PARCEL POST AGREEMENT. government of the United States." Now, the

The military editor of La France complains of the receipt of several letters in which he is accused of taking too favorable a view of the military power of the French republic, and of simply putting his wishes into the form of

realities. "The Germans are more numerous and stronger than we are." the writers tell him. and if war were to break out to-morrow we would be beaten, just as we were in 1870." But he evidently does not agree with them. mobilization," he says, "can no longer have secrets for anybody after the experience, even incomplete, that was had last autumn with the army corps of Toulouse. Is it not true that the cavalry regiments were ready to move at the appointed time, and that the infantry and artillery and all branches of the service were in motion on the fifth day? It is so true that every citizen of Toulouse can testify to it, and the Germans know it as well as we do. This simple fact goes to prove that the army is roady, and that it can be transported to any part of the frontier as rapidly as the German troops can arrive there, and that on the frontier our troops can open fire when they get out of their cars just as easily as they did in parade on the green hills of Naurouse.

quicker and in greater numbers than we can That we don't believe; but, if they gained few hours, or even an entire day, the fate of the campaign would in no wise be compromised, no matter what strategists in the Chamber or shortsighted chauvins may say to the contrary. But are the German soldiers more numerous than ours? We say no, regretting that a false petriotism compels us to hold back the ample evidence within our reach. No, the Germans cannot be more numerous than we are at the rendezvous preceding the great battle which will be fought somewhere in the valley of the Meuse, upon the right bank or the left, whichever it may be. At the point where the champions will meet, under conditions sensibly identical, the victory will be with those who will have the most pluck. That is certain. The question then is reduced to a comparison of effort to retain or extend trade so handleapped. The Governments will also directly profit by this new arrangement, since their postal revenues must be greatly increased by the free exchange of commercial packets. Each Government gets the full rate of the postage charged for taking the package. Our Post Office Department has now pending thirteen other parcei post conventions with States of Central America and South America and the West India Islands. It is entirely probable, therefore, that the postal system of the entire New World will in the immediate future be rearranged on a common basis. Mr. Vilas, in his first report as Postmaster-General, made rather a startling break from the routine of such documents in his poetical allusion to the fact that 50,000,000 square miles and 350,000,000 people were gathered under the Universal Postal Union, in "a system of communication over which as upon a common highway through the new-broken forest, a reasonable imagination may perceive a far-off finger post politing to the millennial brotherhood of men. Hardly less worthy of appreciative recognition is the rapidly developing system that will soon make a common postal country from Alaska to Patagonia. pluck. If we have the pluck we will be victorious, and if we don't possess it, the great size of our battalions won't prevent us from being de-

"It is said that the Gormans can arrive

voured by the enemy. 'It is also said that the Italians will invade the valley of the Rhone at the same time that the Germans come into that part of the Meuse. Maybe. But, as it is considerably further from Turin to Grenoble or Lyons than from Mete to erdun, it is beyond a doubt that the preliminary battles will be fought, won or lost upon the Meuse before the Italians can cross the Alps; and it is also beyond question that if we are victors on the Meuse, the Italians, who are sensible and prudent people, won't advance very far in the valley of the Rhone in an offensive warfare that would become for them big with perils. Therefore, it is necessary to be the strongest at the Meuse. We must win the first battle, after which we will be numerically strong enough to invest Strasbourg, as it may be taken for certain that when we shall have arrived there, it will not be the bourgeois of the landsturm nor the Italian militia that will roll back our victorious armies.

"Therefore, we have the profound conviction that, practised, drilled, and commanded as we are and as we will be, we must win the first battle; and for this reason we ought to view all eventualities without fear.'

CONCERNING A RECENT EVENT. Some Newspaper Comments en a Compilmentary Nomination.

From the Albany Argus. Looking solely at the nature of the honor to e bestowed, the Democratic canons properly rose above all considerations of politics and parties, which might have led to a different choice, and bestowed the nomi-nation upon Mr. Charles A. Dana, whose volume on "llousehold Poetry" is the delight of all scholars and students of the literature of refinement. So gracious an appreciation of the noble calling of letters and possy has been seldom recorded in the history of the Legislatura.
The public has unfortunately—and, mistakenly, as now appears—been wont to regard that body as some

what deficient in those graces and appreciation of them which give the man of letters his standing in the com inunity. From the Albany Evening Journal. The sneer of the Albany Aryus at Mr. Dana is characteristic, but will not do him any harm. It is all the more surprising considering the fact that Mr. Dana was a warm personal friend of the late Mr. Manuing and the ntimate friend and adviser of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

From Frof. Haddley's Lecture at Fale University.

The tendency at present is to make the news call for a good deal more attention, the editorials for a little less, and the contributions for a great deal loss. This is the American style, and is the growth of the past forty years. It is probably due to the telegraph. Hefore that time the daily paper was more like a weekly; there was not the chance for getting news ahead of other journals; the papers were more carefully made and more leisurely read. That old style had its disadvantages, as well as advantages. They had a better perspective and more time to consider news and also to doctor it. By dint of personal solicitation and log rolling, Mr. Charles Ananias Dana has succeeded in having himself named by the Democratic legislative caucus at Albany for the honorary position of Regent of the State Uni-versity. The presumption is that the Democrats in the Legislature have conferred this more than empty honor upon Ananias by way of recognizing his services to the Democratic party in the Hancock campaign of 1880 and the Cleveland campaign of 1894. As a means of politically rehabilitating the old sinner the little trick may answer, though. This is his day of small things.

From the Albuny Fines.

The ununimous nomination of Charles A. Dana for Regent by the Democratic caucus of the Legis-lature was by no means the greatest honor that gentle-man might well be entitled to ask at the hands of the party, but it is probably the only one he would care to accept. To be the candidate of so great a party for s emineut a place is a notable compliment, even if elec

tion be impossible.

From the Buffulo Courier.

ALBERT, Jan 23.-The Democratic legislative canon to-day chose Charles A. Dana as the candidate of the minority for Regent of the University. This shows that he Democrats have no partisanship in awarding their conors, and only looked at the literary qualifications of the candidate rather than party ser more brilliant than Carroll R. Smith, if not as unwavering in his party fidelity.

From the Albany Express.

With unanimity and acclaim the Democratic minerity in the Legislature selected Editor Charles A. Dana of This Sun as the party's candidate against Editor Carroll Smith, who was yesterday elected a Regent of the University. Of course Mr. Dana's henor was an empty one. But it carried with it a decided sign Dana has been the target for a great deal of free trade abuse. He is the editorial head and front of the protectionist wing of the Democratic party in this State. His advocacy of Samuel J. Randall, who has lately been sacrificed on the Democratic alter of free trade, has not increased his popularity with the radical free traders it must, therefore, be a decided pleasure to Mr. Dana to be praised for his sterling Democracy, and be put for-ward as the representative of his party for an benora-From the Rochester Union and Advertis

The nomination of Charles A. Dana of THE SUN by a manimous and rising vote in the Democratic legislative aucus, and his support by the united Democratic vote n the Legislature, were a marked and well-deserve

in the Legislature, were a market and the stribute to a leading Democratic editor.

From the Buffulo News.

ALEANY, Jan. 27.—Quite an unexpected honor was paid to Charles A. Dana of Tax Sun by the joint legislative cancus by conferring upon him the complimentar nomination for the vacancy in the State Board of its genta Senator Cantor presented his name in an elo-quent manner, and Assemblyman Sheehan ably sec onded it in a very brilliant speech, in which he paid high tribute to Mr. Dana as one of the most successful jour-nalists of the age, and graised his devotion to party rinciples. Mr. Sheehan further said he knew of other candidate so worthy of the honor, and he was sure none would be presented in the caucus, and he was right, for after further culoriatic remarks from Senator terce Charles A. Dana was nominated unanime then the caucus adjourned.

From the Troy Press. The Democratic legislative caucus last night nomi nated Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of Traxilly, for Regent of the University. The man is several sizes too large for the office. A university that does not exist, except on paper, can got along with another sort of Regent.

From the Brooklyn Citizen.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have noninated Mr. Charles A. Dana as their candidate for Regent of the University. If there is any honor attached to the of the University. If there is any honor attached to office the editor of Tus Sen is amply deserving of it.

The Man of It.

Wife—What do you mean. John, when you ay that my studying German is a real act of kindness t flustand—I mean my dear, that it will give the Engish language a little needed rest.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins continues his labors in ructing the children of New York in his Orphoon Singing Schools, and the concerts and operas he with children for artists are greatly on the children for artists are greatly enjoyed by the soft people. His classes are held on Monday, way, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week at last 3 in the afternoon, and his fourth concert and so fit he present season will be given on the evening a. 4, at the Motropolitan Opera from Assembly to The children's opera of "Tafly and Old Manch" performed, in Sve sots.

is the rapidly developing system that will soon make a common postal country from Alaska to Patagonia.

An English Diplomat's Opinion of American

From the Washington Critic

The Sun the Ideal Truth-telling Paper.

doctor it.

The difference may be seen in New York papers now. The Tribune retains old ideas, and pers now. What-

Justice Lamar and Harvey Friend.

Justice Lamar is not such a bad fellow

Coal to Sucreed Cattle in Wyoming.

Daring Mexican Cowgiria.

From the Rochester Democrat.

A Northern Girt's Job in Louisiana

The Forum for February offers peculiar at-

actions to thoughtful readers in every direction. Seus

or Culiom advecates his project of a Government Tele

A core throat is each relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expecta-rant, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmounty discr-

graph: Judge W. D. Kelley advocates Prot

From Prof. Hadley's Lecture at Yale University

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY respective Advantages of the System Estab lished now from Labrador to Guntemala, President Courtland Palmer of the Nineteenth Con-President Cerriand Painer of the Nineteenth Cen-tury Club is again spoken of as ready to back financially a new journal to be issued in the interests of the Pre-gressive Labor party. It is to be called the Lagic, and is to be run upon a plan that will be certain to insure success. What this plan is country yet be learned. The makes about the twentieth time that Mr. Palmer has been named in a similar way. While it is well under-troot that his ideas than toward account and his work. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The President's approval yesterday of the postal convention concluded with Canada, coupled with the simi lar compact with Mexico which has already gone into effect, must have an important bear stood that his ideas tend toward socialism and his ineit ing upon the trade by mail of the three coun ations would lead him to do what he could toward the tries. Under former arrangements complicat success of such a paper as is contemplated, he makes it clear to his friends that his finances are not in such a ed customs regulations required consular cer tifled involces in sending articles of merchanluxurious state as to enable him to capitalize such a dise out of the country by mail; and these, as enterprise. While he has frequently been spoken of a a millionaire the fact is that he does not possess over \$200,000 if his fortune reaches that sum. While he was Superintendent Nicholas M. Bell has said," have virtually proved prohibitory of American trade in certain classes of goods." These invoices in the first place had to be made out in detail, giving particulars about the goods; several copies had to be taken; then certificates had to be procured from a resident Consul appointed for Canada or Mexico, and the regular less for these certificates had to be paid, even if the value of the goods was small, When the parcel reached the country to which it was directed, the addresses had to go through another set of forms and charges, beginning with a written application for it, and so on.

All this process will be dispensed with after the 1st of March for Canada, as it already has been for Mexico. Articles of every kind admitted to the domestic mails of either country are to be admitted also to the mails exchanged between them at the domestic rates of postage and under the classification of the country of origin. Merchandies packages, of course, must be so wrapped as to allow the customs officer of the country of destination to examine them for the purpose of fixing the prescribed duty. This is done at the exchange Post Office, and the import tariff noted on the parcel. All that the addresses then needs to do is to call for his package and pay this duty. The system of charges preceding the mailing and all the extra time and trouble formerly exacted in both countries in order to send and receive a package of merchandise are done away with.

When to this gain is added that of unifying the regulations as to the kind of goods admitted to the mails, the influence which must be exerted by the new system on the sending of merchandise are done away with.

When to this gain is added that of unifying the regulations as to the kind of goods admitted to the mails, the influence which must be exerted by the new system on the sending of merchandise are done away with.

The dovernments will also directly profit by this new arrangement, since their postal revenues must be greatly increased by the free exchange of commercial packets. Ea virtually proved prohibitory of American trade in certain classes of goods." These invoices in desirous of seeing such a paper established his aid would necessarily be limited. So the high hones of a layest capitalization are dashed. "Mr. Palmer," a friend said, "is ready to invest a few thousand dollars. He would not, however, go into it through sentiment alone. He would want good business reasons for investing a single dollar in it. Mr. Palmer is a very level-headed man in such matters, and would not allow his inclinations to run away with his good sense. If he can be convinced that the paper will become a success he may put in the

"One of the reasons why New York has so far outstripped Philadelphia," said a property owner of the latter city at the Coleman House, "is undoubtedly its vast number of crosstown streets, which make it easier to get about. A Philadelphia square-for fustance, the distance from Fifth street to Fixth street, in that city, in from of Independence Hall-is almost exactly double the distance from Fifth street to Sixth street of Broadway. The Philadelphia square may be bisected by a little alley on which only back gates and stables open but it is oftener not bisected all, and some of the block are as long as the distance between Fifth and Sixth ave-nues. The New York plan nearly doubles the population that can be accommodated on principal strests in a given area."

Shawle and old skirts, wrapped around the shoulders of working women who live on Third and Sixth avenues, can be seen in greater numbers than usual by elevated railroad passengers who study the upper stories of the houses as they whiri by. The scarcity of coal makes these people forget that they are not out of doors.

Corn-cursed citizens may often be seen walking in the middle of the street when the toe-ridged sidewalks have been neglected. Rubber shoes are almost a necessity to pedestrians who try to get along on the much trampled ice, and they make the feet so tender that the rough sur face of a sidewalk that has not been cleaned off is almost intolerable, particularly at night on badly lighted

Col. Lawson N. Puller, in a scalskin cap and furtrimmed coat, and in a comfortable corner nest to the cross seats on a Sixth avenue elevated train, said to a fellow passenger yesterday morning: "The idea of the Legislature attempting to tell me that I cannot get into a car and stand up if I want to. It is an individual ma: ter—it is my right." A gentleman across the car made this comment to his neighbor: "I see the Colonel must have had a choice of sents when he got on up town, so that he is all right. But it pains me to observe that he le sitting cross legged, with one foot awinging out into the space where he insists upon his right to stand and pre-sumably that of other people." To do the Colonel jes tice it must be added that he made some effort to get hi foot out of the way when any one wanted to pass, ar-his example might well be imitated by the thousard who do not know enough to keep their feet on the floor.

It was on a Jersey City ferryboat and a very cold night. Two colored men with banjos were among the passengers. One of them were a long overcoat, light in color and material, that was for trimmed. The collawas of fox skin, and the cuffs of mink. It was as near a possible to the funny man's prescription for making a vercoat out of a linen duster by putting a fur collar on But its wearer found in it a satisfaction that was akin to comfort. The entrance of a party of we dressed men, showmen, too, apparently, attracted the attention of the minstrels. One of them were a magnificent fur-lined coat that made him look like a Russian duke. Its beautiful lining overflowed with great pro-Igality at the neck and wrists, and the effect was stunning. The man in the other fur-trimmed coat could not take his eyes off his rival. It was not until he got several blocks away from the ferry that he found voi to say "Golly! I wish I had that coat." "So do L"r upon the garment with the regard of a connoiseeur. like

anding it to Inspector Williams. said:

Prost the Washington Critic.

One of the good-looking younger English diplomats of the Fishery Conference, which is apparently unadjournable, was lately holding forth most enthusiastically on the continued and courteous hospitality extended to him and his associates by the people of Washington.

"I have been charmingly struck," he said, "with the factal and physical loveliness of the women. With a fair experience of noteworthy assemblages abroad. I had to tax my memory to recall a gathering that would compare in personnel with the great parlor of the President's home at the diplomatic reception."

"How did the women impress you in comparison with those of England?" I asked.

"I will reply frankly if you will let me," he said. "The American girls seem to me much more presty—much handsomor than their English cousins—but my sense of the harmonious was a little jarned when they spoke. English women's intonation is musical, low, sympathetic, while that of the typical daughter of America is high, somewhat harsh, and not very grateful. The American girl is handsome in rspose, but the advantage is in favor of the English woman the moment a conversation is started. Have I been too candid?" "This is the inspector's hat." "I'll be retired before I'll wear that," said Inspec

"Then I'll resign." said Inspector Williams, glaring the pempon. Then he hurried away to consult wi Superintendent Murray, and when he returned Inspect

ightful mansion in winter. It is heated throughout by wood fires in old-fashioned open freplan

-The great-nearted philanthropy of the average New England railroad manager was exempli-fied the other day when a constant patron of a local Boston road presented a big polition from other con stant patrons, asking that the curs be better lighted, for as they were, it was next to impossible to read in them. "Why do you want to read in them?" asked the man Don't you know it hurts your eves to read the cars: It's one of the worst habits that you con get into. Don't do it: break yourself of it. I shan't p in better lamps, for if I did more people would read

its policy is to advance certain views. What-ever else may be the result of this change, we get more separation of the news from the inten-tion of the editor. This was shown at the last election when the anti-Cleveland Sun publish-ed an estimate of the result (which proved very nearly accurate) that was not in accordance with the editorial policy of the paper. The tendency is becoming more and more to give facts for the sake of facts than to form opinion. -A citizen of Portland, Me., was annoyed to receive, a few days before Christman, a letter from his sister in the country, saying that she would send a friend, Miss Cornella Shock, to spend the holidays with als family. It was an unusual liberty even for the siste to take, but the family made the best of it, put the spa room in order, and waited for Miss Shock. She didn' arrive on Saturday, but on Monday morning the express man left a long box at the door. In it was Miss Cornel Shock—a full sized young woman made entirely from the "shockings" of corn. The face was made of busis, carefully pierced; the hair was of corn silk; the body and limbs of stalks, and the elaborate costume was skilful combination, made entirely from the products

Justice Lamar is not such a bad fellow, after all. A few days before he retired from the Interior Department he sent for Harvey Friend of Greenville. Ohio, whom Gen. C. M. Anderson had appointed to a post in the law division of that department, and expressed to him his personal thanks for the sid Mr. Friend had rendered the Secretary in the legal branch of his duties. The retiring Secretary then said to Mr. Friend that if he could ever assist him in the way of a promotion he desired the young gentleman to call on him.

Yesterday Justice Lamar sent for Friend to come and see him, and when the young gentleman responded Mr. Lamar tendered him the post of his law clerk. The duties of this post are to aid the Justice in his judicial labora. Each Justice is entitled to a clerk, and the sainry attached is \$2.000 per year and expenses when accompanying the Justice on the circuit. This will bring Mr. Friend in direct contact with the best legal talent in America, and familiarize him with the most important law questions pending. -Middleburg, Florida, where several meteoric stones fell a few days ago, has an interesting bittory. In anti-war days it was the metropolis of caster Florida. It is on Black Crock, a stream which flow into the St. John's River from the west some firty mile from the sea. The creek is nearly a mile wide at it mouth and is very deep-much deeper than the rise into which it flows. Middleburg is some twenty mile up the creek, and before Jacksonville was a place of au importance Middleburg was the place from which en-ton and other products of that part of the State were shipped in ocean-going steamers to Charleston. To

Coal to Succeed Cattle in Wyeming.

From the Kanies City Times.

"The world at large doesn't know it," said Capt. Murrin, "but Wyoming has the biggest coal fields in the United States, more iron ore than can be found anywhere else on earth, big lakes of sods, more oil than we could possibly use, wins of copper ore, and stone and marble quarries. The Territory has wonderful natural resources, and these will be developed before long. The cattle days are gone, the hundreds and hundreds of miles of wire fences on Government land will be forn down, and the Territory will drop far down on the list of cattle producers. The business has really retarded the development and growth of the Territory, and it may be for the best, after all." -A Chleago physician, speaking of curious cases of conjugal incompatibility that he had seen say:
"I know a woman who is pretty and accomplished Her house is one of the brightest in Chicago. I know a well as may man can know that she worships her husband. So far as I can know he is devoted and indulgent she will get out of a sick bed when her maid brings he the card of a visitor, attire herself porgeously if need be, go into the parlor with the sir of a queen, play, talk. and entertain in a manner so captivating that she is simply enchanting. Let her husband come in and she ceases all. Her fingers lie upon the keys useless and the flush passes from her cheeks. I have used every artifies which a family physician can use to discoverif hese people are mismated, and I cannot say that the

As we neared a neighboring ranch our glance forsook the surrounding country to wander after two herders, a man and a woman, driving a herd of cattle across the flat. As one little buil determined to go back to the ourral, the cowboy went on with the herd, while the lady gave chase. Round and round the corral they raced, until, wheeling suddenly, she met her victim face to face, when a lew sharp cuts from her rawhile sent him scampering after his brethren. These cowgiris, when encountered by chance on lonely trails, may be observed riding with a foot in each stirrup, à la clothespin. -A practical railroad engineer of exensive observation and experience writes in answer ! be guestion whether frost weakens rails that, contrar to what is commonly held in regard to this point, a low supperature does not decrease the strength of rails though accidents are more likely to occur from broken ails in cold weather. The reason given for this latter Prom the New Orients Times-Democrat.

The first woman to occupy the position of cane weigher on a sugar plantation—a place of some trust and reaponsibility—was a young girl from the North. Fortune took her up in the coast country this past autumn, and, asking for work, the situation was offered and immediately accepted. She went to work without hesitation, and, giving perfect satisfaction to her employers, proved there is still another line of work opened to those of her sex looking for employment. est point, it gives way. Extended experiments says
this writer, have been made with testing machines on
steel and iron rails, the results of which show that the

-An account is given in the Nevada papers of some beautiful specimens of schidifled pine wood, which, strange to say, were taken from the fifteen hundred feet level of one of the mines in that country The wood having been compressed by the operations of nature to one fourth its normal size, is as firm and clair grained as betwood, and consequently takes a fine pesh. On being thus treated, it appears and feels so actly like petrified wood as to be at once mistaken such on being seen and examined for the first time. The material, when polished, is of a deep chestnut rolor, and though brought to its present condition by exposure to 1600 of heat, under immense pressure, for a period of ome twelve years, it is thought that the same effet

his friend, but with a mercenary idea of its value. Inspector Steers atuck a red, white, and green pompon on top of a police Captain's new helmet yesterday, and Williams in disgust.
"You can't be retired," said Inspector Steers; "ne doctor would give you a certificate. iteers was gone. SUNBEAMS.

-- Kentucky's State House must be a de-

the cars and there'd be more eye diseases. Don't rea in the cars. They weren't made to read in.

war killed Middleburg. Since the war Jacksenville. Green Cove Springs, and Palutka have become imper-tant towns, but Middleburg remains the dead metropolis.

are. I do not believe they are, but at the same time there is the peculiarity which I have mentioned grow-ing out of a nervous temperament, which I confess I cannot understand. But she is not the only one."

fact is that the ground, when frozen solid is rigid, los-ing the elasticity which acts as a safeguard in fine weather, and thus, when a train runs on such a roadbed, something must yield, and, as the rail is the west old does not weaken the metal at all: the frost is also likely to diminish the safety of bridges by causing the metal to contract and produce an unequal strain on the

Tyndail has an article on "The Sky;" Dr. Austin Fint. a mest competent authority, treats of "The Mechanism of the Singing Voice;" Mgr. Freston describes his Religious Experience, by which he was converted from being an Episcapalian to be a Catholic; and Murat Halstead sets forth his datas researches collisies his new Marat Halstead sets forth his datas researches collisies.